IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraphs 16-20, 23, and 25 as shown below:

[0016]

More specifically, ~~as outlined in Claim 1,~~ the present invention is to supply a spectrophotometer having

a light source for emitting an optical beam,

a photodetector that changes in sensitivity with changes in applied voltage,

an analog-to-digital converter by which electrical signals from said photodetector are converted into digital signals, a digital storage means for storage of said digital signals corresponding to the light of said beam, and

a sensitivity control means for controlling the sensitivity of said photodetector so that the signal values of said digital signals stay within a predetermined range,

wherein the spectrophotometer is characterized in that said sensitivity control means is further equipped with a sensitivity correction data storage means by which sensitivity correction data for adjusting the sensitivity of said photodetector is stored for each wavelength, and a sensitivity correction means for adjusting the sensitivity of said photodetector by applying the sensitivity correction data stored into said sensitivity correction data storage means.

[0017]

Also, ~~as outlined in Claim 2,~~ the present invention is to supply a spectrophotometer having

a light source for emitting an optical beam,

a beam splitting means by which the beam that has been emitted from said light source is split into two beams,

a photodetector that changes in sensitivity with changes in applied voltage,

an analog-to-digital converter by which electrical signals from said photodetector are converted into digital signals,

a digital storage means for storage of said digital signals corresponding to the light of said two beams,

a sensitivity control means for controlling the sensitivity of said photodetector so that the signal values of said digital signals stay within a predetermined range, and

a calculation means for calculating the ratio of the digital signals corresponding to the two beams stored into said digital storage means,

wherein the spectrophotometer is characterized in that said sensitivity control means is further equipped with a sensitivity correction data storage means by which sensitivity correction data for adjusting the sensitivity of said photodetector is stored for each wavelength, and a sensitivity correction means for adjusting the sensitivity of said photodetector by applying the sensitivity correction data stored into said sensitivity correction data storage means.

[0018]

Also, ~~as outlined in Claim 3,~~ said sensitivity control means is characterized in that it stores into said sensitivity correction data storage means the sensitivity correction data corresponding to measuring wavelength bands, and during the measurement of a sample, adjusts the sensitivity of said photodetector by applying the sensitivity correction data stored within said sensitivity correction data storage means.

[0019]

Also, ~~as outlined in Claim 4,~~ said sensitivity control means is characterized in that it provides said photodetector with sensitivity correction control in order for the beam signal of the photodetector to stay within a predetermined range during the measurement of a sample that changes wavelength at high speed.

[0020]

Also, ~~as outlined in Claim 5,~~ said sensitivity control means is characterized in that it provides said photodetector with sensitivity correction control in order for one of the two beam signals of the photodetector to stay within a predetermined range during the measurement of a sample that changes wavelength at high speed.

[0023]

First spectroscope 5 receives light via a split 6, and the light enters a prism 9 via mirrors 7 and 8. Prism 9 splits the incident light into beams and emits the beams towards said mirror 8. After receiving the split beams from prism 9, mirrors 8 and [[9]] 10 transfer the beams to a second spectroscope 11.

[0025]

After receiving the beams from second spectroscope 11, mirrors 19 and 20 transfer the beams to a rotating spectral mirror 21, where the beams are then branched into two optical paths. The reference beam, which is one of the beams, enters a samples room 24 via mirrors 22 and 23, and after the beam has been reflected directly towards a photodetector 26 by a mirror 25. The sample beam, which is the other beam, enters samples room 24 via mirror [[7]] 27, and then enters said photodetector 26 via the sample (not shown in the figure). A photomultiplier is used as photodetector 26.